

## GRAVES MADE GREEN

By a Republic Grateful for Its  
Salvation by the Brave  
Boys in Blue.

## HARRISON AT ROCHESTER.

Thirty Thousand Tombs Buried  
Under Flowers at the Capital.

## M'KINLEY SPEAKS AT TOLEDO.

Even Confederate Resting Places Honored  
in the Loyal North.

## SOME SALIENT FEATURES OF THE DAY

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 30.—May 30, 1892, will ever be a memorable day in the history of Rochester. Never before has it been so crowded and never before has it entertained so distinguished a company. It is estimated that 250,000 people took an active part in the various demonstrations of the day. Of this number nearly 100,000 came from the surrounding country.

The President was enthusiastically received everywhere, and was compelled to bow his acknowledgments to almost continuous cheering. The weather was bright and fair. The features of the day were the dedication of the handsome monument in Washington square in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Monroe county who died in the defense of the Union, and the speeches of President Harrison and Governor Flower.

Harrison Gets His Picture Taken. The President and Governor and the other distinguished guests arrived early and had breakfast at 8 o'clock on Ontario beach, to do which a nine mile ride in an electric car was necessary. A large body of gallantly decorated bicyclists followed the car as an escort. The party stopped at Kodak park on the way to the beach, and their pictures taken. Upon arriving at the beach, the visitors were welcomed by the public and parochial school children of Charlotte, who sang patriotic airs.

The President, Governor Flower and the distinguished visitors and local celebrities followed the procession in carriages. The reviewing stand, which was in front of the Court House, was handsomely decorated, the President's flag being prominent above all the bunting. This flag, it is said, has never been used except on naval vessels.

The Unveiling of the Soldiers' Statue. Arrived at Washington Park, General Reynolds made a short introductory address, at the close of which the beautiful statue was unveiled by five young women, each of them the daughter of a veteran. The oration was then delivered by President Hill, of Rochester University.

S. H. Love, President Harrison and Governor Flower each made an address. A feature of the occasion was the singing interspersed throughout the exercises. This was furnished by a chorus of 100 mixed voices under the direction of Mr. Wilkins and by the German-American singing societies directed by Prof. Babst.

Points in Harrison's Address. The following are passages from President Harrison's brief speech:

"I have never known where a more magnificent expression of patriotism than I have witnessed here. [Great applause.] These streets, upon which the infant son of trade have been for a time covered with the stars and stripes, this great marching band, in which the veterans of the war, again to the old music and follow with faithful hearts the old flag that they have honored in the field, and which were permitted under God to make a supreme sacrifice, then to the flag we have loved, these following companies of the children of our public schools, these banners, the music of music and life and hope, the cheering multitude, the great, heart-beating, loving expression which we see as we move along, all these things testify to the fact that our constitution, our civil institutions, and that glorious flag that symbolizes them, have been made a foundation in the people's hearts. [Great applause.]

If we should fail, comrades, to meet any occasion of peril which may be in the path of this nation, it seems to me that the struggle of this day, the day of the unveiling of this statue, will be remembered by its defenders. [Great applause.] War is not attractive to our people. We have not many of that class of men who sometimes heard during the war would rather fight than eat. [Laughter.] I had one of that class in my regiment, and he was the ditch the first serious engagement we were involved in. [Laughter.] No, our people are soldiers in the truest sense of the word. They are men who have been cultivated in the North, as my friends here in the South, the military spirit of a peaceful people, they said, but they will say so no more [laughter] that we were a cradled set of pacifists.

Nature of the Veterans' Sacrifice. It took a great deal to separate the peaceful people from their homes, these farmers and artisans and clerks and professional men. It must be a strong pull that could withdraw them from their affections and their lives; but when the moment came and devoted and devoted and devoted with what magnificent self-denial, with what alacrity every family tie and every commercial connection was put beneath the supreme duty to save the nation and redeem the flag from dishonor. [Great applause.] Out of this war we have brought mutual respect that would not otherwise have been possible.

Some of us are inclined that the Southern people were given to boasting, that each of them was equal to five Northern soldiers, but the South learned that Paul Bunyon was not the highways of Massachusetts, and that the South of Concord will not kill his kind. [Profound applause.] And we on our part, learned that the spirit of the cavalier which was found in the Southern army was combined with the reserve and steadfastness of Cromwell's Ironsides. [Applause.] We have found a plane of respect, and I am glad of it; and not only this, but we have found a common country. [Applause.]

"I do not think, indeed, I am sure—that no war ever waged in history before that was so much more equal in its results to the victor and to the vanquished. [Applause.] No companies of weary, sad-eyed veterans at the graves of their comrades, and the return. We brought into a full participation in the glories of a restored Union, those who had mistakenly sought to destroy it. [Applause.] It gladdens my heart now to believe that the love of the old flag is so revived in these Southern hearts that they would vie with martial ardor in the front of the charge, if we could ever be called to meet a common enemy. [Great and continuous applause.]

The Happy Isolation of America. We are happy in our great National isolation; happy that we do not need to burden our people to maintain standing armies, and do not live under a perpetual threat that the chariot wheels of war may roll through our peaceful villages. No nation in the world is able to wage war on our soil with the United States. [Enthusiastic applause.] And when the generous work upon which we have entered of building, equipping and manning a suitable navy is completed, no nation in the world will be able to engage us upon the sea. [Great applause.] We are now entering into competition with the great nations of the world in the markets of the world. We will push these purposes peacefully.

The diplomacy of the United States has always been a sentimental diplomacy. We do not push our trade by the bayonet, by aggression, by the subjugation of helpless people. We push it only upon the basis of friendship and mutual trade advantage, holding up the dignity and honor of our country. We shall expect others to respect our rights as we shall respect theirs.

## IN THE NEARBY TOWNS.

Prominent State Orators Address Audiences at Various Points. Special telegrams to THE DISPATCH from many cities and towns in Western

Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio indicate a very general observance of Memorial Day. Hon. John Dean, the Republican nominee for the State Supreme Court, delivered the oration at Williamsburg, Blair county, the home of his youth. Hon. Augustus S. Landis was the orator at Hollidaysburg. The speaker at Gettysburg was Dr. James Chaplain John M. Sawyer, of Philadelphia. Ex-Governor Beaver spoke at Mechanicsburg.

General William Wilson, postmaster, of Tiffin, addressed a packed house at Steubenville. General Gibson was born on a farm three miles west of there 68 years ago. It is now known as the Infirmary Farm, and was visited to-day by the General and a party.

## M'KINLEY AT TOLEDO.

Other Nations Revere Their Generals, but America Honors Her Common Soldiers—Veterans No Not Mean to Loot the Treasury—Only Ask Their Dues.

TOLEDO, May 30.—Governor McKinley addressed 2,000 people at Memorial Hall. The Governor received an ovation when he appeared on the platform, and said he could not imagine an American citizen who is not proud of his country on a day like this, whether he be a soldier or a citizen. He said it is not proud that he participated in the late war and made American citizenship honored throughout the world.

The Grand Army of the Republic as still on duty, but not in the service of arms. Its ministrations are of peace and of affection for fellow-comrades; and in return for its service the army of the Union is honored and respected by the American people. No nation in the world respects and cares for its soldiers as does the United States. Other nations honor their great leaders, but America pays tribute to her soldier, irrespective of rank and condition.

A million of men were in the field when the war terminated. Then occurred the most remarkable transformation recorded by history. After four years of blood and carnage, away from the tender restraints of home, this great army, these men, "came back to be fellow-citizens of the country they had saved. In doing this they honored themselves as they never have been honored. And there are those who say this army means to loot the treasury. It is false. No patriotic soldier wants more than he is justly entitled to.

The war demanded great sacrifices of men and money, but the results are worth the cost. All good things are secured at great sacrifices. Ohio's offering was one-twelfth of all these sacrifices. But no man can foretell the results of the war. It remained for the President to relate the consequences of the War of the Revolution, and only future generations can tell the great and beneficent results of the sacrifices made by the Union soldiers in their contest for the preservation of the Republic.

## THIRTY THOUSAND GRAVES

Bedecked With Flowers at the National Capital—A Floral Man-of-War on Admiral Porter's Tomb—General Sheridan is Enlabeled by His Chaplain.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Among the many churches in the District in which Memorial Day services were held, was St. Dominic's. Rev. Father Egan, who served throughout the war as Chaplain in the Army of the Potomac, asked the members of his congregation to procure for him a wreath of flowers that he might, in company with his comrades of Rawlins' post, place it on the grave of his honored commander, the noble and gallant soldier, the bravest of the brave, the late lamented General Phil. Sheridan.

"This son of an Irish laborer," said Father Egan, "has paid, in his patriotism, in his skill as a general, in his love for American institutions, a great part of the debt of gratitude due to the Irish people to the United States Government and its people for their good will and hospitality rendered to us when we were driven from our homes by the greedy, brutish and perfidious Englishmen without giving those for whom the hellish laws were made even a voice to represent them."

Fully 30,000 graves of soldiers were decorated here to-day, the most elaborate ceremonies taking place, of course, at Arlington. Over Admiral Porter's grave, a wreath was placed a magnificent floral warship, one of the handsomest productions of the florist's art ever seen in Washington. It was borne in the parade by the city by Potomac Lodge, Naval Veterans.

Later in the day special services were held at General Logan's tomb under the auspices of Logan Camp, Sons of Veterans, the Illinois Republican Association and other organizations. The programme included addresses from Senator Cullom, Hon. A. C. Matthew, Hon. Frank W. Palmer, General Green B. Baum, Colonel T. H. McKee and Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Logan was present at the ceremonies. At the Congressional Cemetery the services were under the direction of Comrade Nathan Bickford.

## FEATURES OF THE DAY.

Confederate Heroes Not Forgotten at Chicago—Negroes Monopolize the Occasion at New Orleans—General Hill's Statue.

NEW YORK, May 30.—[Special.]—A sharp shower on an otherwise sunny day fell just as the Memorial Day parade was about to form this morning, but it had no effect on the thousands of veterans waiting to fall in line. At the statues of Farragut, Seward, Lincoln and Washington the colors were dropped and the drums sounded the roll.

During the decoration of Union graves at Chicago, the 7,000 Confederate resting places were not forgotten. General Miles reviewed the parade. At Washington Cemetery the graves of Anarchists Spies, Parsons and Ling were strewn with flowers, and the spot was made a gathering place for sightseers.

At New Orleans the celebration was entirely a colored affair, conducted by the group of the G. A. R. The white people held memorial services at the churches yesterday, but related to go to the National Cemetery at Chalmette, and the Confederate veterans, who have always been in the habit of presenting floral offerings for the Union dead, were also absent.

A monument to the memory of General A. P. Hill, of Confederate fame, was unveiled at Richmond yesterday with great pomp and ceremony. The section of the city through which the procession passed, which consisted of military and Confederate veterans' camps from various parts of the State, was partly decorated with National, State and Confederate colors.

Members of the General George B. McClellan Memorial Association visited Trenton, N. J., where they decorated the graves of "Little Mac." Charles Emory Smith and Rev. Rufus H. Connell delivered the oration at General Meade's grave, in Philadelphia.

The day was observed with the usual ceremonies in all Northern cities, but the foregoing in Connecticut the most striking features of the day.

## HE TEASED THE PUT TOO HARD.

A St. Louis Man Dies From Rabies Caused by a Black-and-Tan Bite. ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Joseph L. Hall died at the City Hospital to-day of hydrophobia, the attack having come upon him last Thursday. Two months ago Hall, while playing with a pet black-and-tan dog, teasing it, infuriated the animal until it bit him in the hand.

Hall's 6-year-old boy was bitten at the same time, but nothing was thought of the matter until Thursday, when Hall became insane from rabies and had to be forcibly restrained. He was taken to the City Hospital and there kept until death came. The boy, it is believed by physicians who have examined him, will suffer no attack of the disease.

## BRIGGS' SCHOOL NOW

The Bone of Contention, After the Doctor's Case is Disposed Of.

## A VIRTUAL BOYCOTT IS FAVORED

By the Majority of the Committee, Who Also Propose Arbitration.

## THE SUNDAY AND LIQUOR QUESTIONS

PORTLAND, ORE., May 30.—The Mayor of Portland addressed the Presbyterian Assembly this morning.

Judge Ewing introduced the following resolution in the Briggs case. It is mainly formal, and it is only important in its wording: The General Assembly, having on the 29th of May, 1892, duly sustained specifications for error alleged and set forth in the case, it is now ordered that the judgment of the Presbytery of New York entered, dismissing the case of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America against the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., be and the same is hereby reversed, and the case is remanded to the Presbytery of New York for a new trial with directions to the said Presbytery to proceed and pass upon the sufficiency of the charges, and to specify in form and legal effect, and to permit the Prosecuting Committee to amend the specifications on the charges, not changing the general nature of the same, if in furtherance of justice it be necessary to amend so that it may be brought to an issue and tried on its merits as may be practicable.

Prof. Briggs' School Comes Next. The rest of the recommendation is unessential to the main issue. The order of the day was then called, being the report on theological seminaries. The supplementary report was then read. The report is a reiteration of the original with few exceptions. A recommendation which was absent from the other is made to "enjoin our Presbyteries to see that students under their care be prepared for their sacred office in seminaries by teachers who are under the direction of the Assembly; and that the Board of Education be directed to restrict the appropriations for the education of students to those who are pursuing their studies under the above named institutions or under private instructors."

This is aimed at the Union Seminary, and it puts on the "boycott," as was forcibly stated on the floor. The only change in the resolution with regard to the Union Seminary was made toward the end, where "compliance" of directors is called "a failure to comply with the obligations contained in the Compact of 1857." The resolution as to the necessity of the maintenance of the veto power is identical throughout.

The Detroit Interpretation of the Compact. With regard to the identity of transfers and original appointments in the case of professors, the following is recommended: "The General Assembly is constrained to insist upon its interpretation of the terms of the compact as given by the Assembly at Detroit."

Without noting the contradiction, the report goes on to recommend a negative answer to the memorial of the Union Theological Seminary, and to the "operation" of the General Assembly in severing its connection, and it recommends the adoption of the following: Resolved, first, That this General Assembly recognize the status quo of the Union Seminary as it existed prior to the adoption of interpretation given by the directors of the Union Seminary from that given by the committee of the conference, and in accordance with the proposition suggested by the said committee of the conference, and the General Assembly, to the difference of interpretation of the compact of 1857, as to transfers, to a Committee of Arbitration.

Resolved, second, That a committee of five members, representing this Assembly, be named by the Moderator, to select five other persons as arbitrators, who shall meet a like number selected by the directors of the Union Seminary, and these ten shall select five others, and by the 15th chosen shall give the interpretation of the compact, namely, as to the transfer of a professor.

The Minority Presents Its Side. The minority report was considerably modified during the deliberations. The text of the supplementary report is as follows: Whereas, The late General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, in its Session of 1891, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, first, That the Union Seminary has the liberty to withdraw from the agreement of 1857, and to make no longer responsible thereto."

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service, presented by Colonel Shepard, of New York. For the second time the Assembly entered its protest against the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. Action of a similar sort will be taken later on. The report of the standing Committee on Bills and Overtures recommended that the request of several Presbyteries for a shorter catechism be denied, as it is inopportune.

A slight unpleasantness in the Board of Home Missions dropped out on the report of the committee on that subject. The "senior" secretary has been elected contrary to practice. The protest entered implied distinction, though it was disclaimed that such distinction is implied or intended. It was recommended that the matter be referred back to the board for consideration.

The report on "Temperance" evoked considerable discussion. Prohibition was not mentioned by name, though practically the same thing was indorsed. A long report upon the deaconesses question was read by Dr. Radcliffe, of Detroit, closed with a proposal of three resolutions overtures to the Presbyteries looking toward the establishment of the order. The report was adopted.

Action on the Seminaries Question. On suggestion of the Moderator, the report of the Theological Seminaries Committee was read. The report was adopted. The discussion was spirited throughout, dealing mainly with the question of arbitration and the appointment of a committee to confer with the directors of all the seminaries with a view to forming a new arrangement between them and the Assembly.

The Moderator took the floor to advocate a substitute offered by Dr. Green, of New Jersey. A vote was taken on the proposition of the minority report, allowing the Union Seminary to withdraw, and it was lost with a roar, few voting in favor of the motion. The rest of the report was then read. Dr. Green's substitute then came up and was adopted seriatim. The paper thus adopted was as follows:

First, That the Assembly indorses the interpretation of the compact of 1857 as expressed by the action of 1871, second, That the Assembly declines to be a party to the breaking of the compact with the Union Seminary, third, That the Assembly is persuaded that the church should have the direction of and the control over theological seminaries; fourth, That the Assembly appoint a Committee of fifteen members to read the whole subject of the relations of the Assembly to its theological seminaries, confer with the Union Seminary, and report to the next General Assembly such action as in their judgment may be proper in relation to the Conference appointed last year, with the hearty thanks for its faithfulness and its commendation of the service rendered to the church.

The only part of the majority report which was adopted was that which a speaker declared to be a brooding malice against the Union Seminary. The resolution looking toward arbitration was considered at length and was finally adopted.

## ILL-FEELING AT FORSYTHE.

The Situation Much Darker Than Has Been Painted—More Gentles Than Given in Constant Feud—Only a Pretense of Farm Work Being Done.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 30.—[Special.]—Since the murder of Deputy Sheriff Williams and the lynching of his prisoner, John Bright, the wife murderer, at Forsythe, there has been much ill-feeling existing among the residents there. A prominent man of the vicinity of the disturbed section, writing from his home to friends in this city, paints the situation in Tany county in even darker colors than has yet been drawn. He declares that the reign of outlawry is out, and that no one is willing to pay taxes at Forsythe, at present, but are compelled to let the sums now due stand over. Those with money in their pockets don't consider their lives safe in the county, and the officials will not, for this reason, declare defaults or assess penalties.

In the whole country, writes this gentleman, the reign of terror and lawlessness is now more than before Governor Francis interfered in the lynching investigation. At this time, usually the busiest in all the farming year, not a man can be found in the fields, and the crops are rotting in the fields. What little farm work is being done is by women and children, who are working in the corn, plowing and listening. No improvements are in progress. Every man in this county is either hiding in a brush or has left the county to avoid arrest. Some of the men were in the mob, and are, of course, fugitives.

Dr. C. Hart Herfman, naturalist of the National Department of Culture and Prof. Holmes, of the Smithsonian Institution, visited Marble Cave, the wonder of the Ozarks, in Stone county, last week, to secure the six-legged animal recently found there, and to investigate the country's background. They went south from here, and passed through the heart of Tany county. They secured a large collection of prehistoric bones, and were delighted with their trip, but it is a question whether they would have enjoyed their explorations at all had they known that they were followed by spies from the time they left Springfield until they returned here. They made a suspicious move their lives might have paid the penalty. The natives thought they were detectives or officers, and kept close watch. The scientists were not in any of their hiding, and left in a happy unconsciousness of their Bald Knobber experience.

BAPTIST CONVENTIONS ENDED. A New Version of the New Testament Is Completed and Printed. PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—At the sixtieth anniversary meeting of the American Baptist Publication Society to-day, the Board of Managers reported that the final revision of the American Bible Union version of the English New Testament by the committee, Drs. Henry C. Weston, John A. Broadus and Alvah Hovey, is completed and printed. Samuel A. Cruser, of Pennsylvania, was elected President of the society.

At the meeting of the Young People's Baptist Union resolutions denouncing the liquor traffic and all license of it were adopted, after which the Conference adjourned. With the adjournment of the two day societies the Baptist and Wesleyan that have been commemorated here for the past two weeks came to an end.

A Methodist Protestant University. WESTMINSTER, MD., May 30.—The Methodist Protestant General Conference to-day appointed a committee to conduct arrangements for the building of a university at Kansas City, work on which will probably commence this summer.

## CONVENTION NEWS

FROM MINNEAPOLIS. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, \* "GATH," \* Has been engaged by THE DISPATCH To write a special

Telegraphic Letter Prior to and during the Republican Convention. All the news and gossip will be found in THE DISPATCH.

Exciting Street Car Accident. That May Result in the Death of a Lady of Uniontown. UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 30.—[Special.]—After the game of ball here to-day an exciting incident occurred which will likely result in the death of at least one person. The scorer of the Sewickley team, with several other passengers, boarded an electric car. On their way to town an accident threatened, owing to a collision. The passengers lost their heads, and the Sewickley scorer made a dash for the door and jumped off. He rolled over a half a dozen times and broke his arm in the fall.

Mrs. Rank, a lady passenger, also took alarm and jumped from the window. She sustained injuries which will likely prove fatal.

## FLAX TO THE FRONT.

Foreign Manufacturers Coming to the United States, Nowadays,

## GETTING THEIR MACHINERY HERE,

And Giving Good Employment to Many Hundred Men and Women.

## SOME OF THE FRUITS OF THE TARIFF

NEW YORK, May 30.—So many new industries have been made possible in the United States by the enactment of the McKinley bill, and so many have already sprung into existence, that it seems almost superfluous to give more than a casual notice to the hundreds of factories which have been built all over the country. The McKinley law is doing much more than was promised for it.

One of the many evidences of this is the flax industry. Last year this country imported flax products worth \$20,000,000, and at the same time the farmers of the United States destroyed 1,070,000 tons of flax straw as being useless to them, and yet it has been shown that the American flax equals in quality, in fiber and in texture any grown in Russia. The American farmer raised the flax for its seed only, which was made into linseed oil, and after the seed was thrashed out the straw was burned as being useless. The McKinley bill put a duty of 55 per cent on imported flax products and has made it possible for the United States to manufacture flax worth \$20,000,000.

## A Chance for American Ingenuity.

Not only is it possible for the United States to manufacture its own flax stuffs, but by the introduction of machinery and American ingenuity in this new field this country may export to all the rest of the world. A reporter inspected a machine recently invented in this city by which the flax straw can be prepared for use over 20 times as fast as it is by the old hand methods in Europe, while a number of other simple inventions were exhibited by means of which the process of manufacturing flax straw into the finished article of mechanism was greatly facilitated. So that there seems to be no doubt that with the unsurpassed flax fiber grown in the United States, with the unrivaled American ingenuity, this country can become a great manufacturer in these lines in the world.

In response to a letter sent to a Government official in the West, it was learned that "any amount of flax fiber, more than all the paper mills in America can possibly utilize, was grown in Minnesota, Iowa and in North and South Dakota, while if other sections of the country were included the supply is endless."

## Possibilities of the Flax Industry.

So far as the possibilities of the flax fiber industry in the United States are concerned the advocates of the McKinley bill can well afford to throw aside all figures, probabilities and possibilities, and simply rest their arguments on hard facts, and these are that English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh linen factories which have been established over 400 years in the old country are being moved over to the United States; not one or two of them, but many at a time, so just now the influx takes more of the form of a stampede. One Scotch-Irish firm (the name being purposely withheld) which has been established in Belfast over 200 years, and which, during 1891, employed daily from 1,000 to 1,500 hands, came over to the United States not more than two weeks ago, and will open a linen factory as soon as its machinery can be completed. And this again shows another development of the McKinley bill, for instead of bringing their old-style machinery with them, the managers of this firm are having it all made in America, and machinery worth \$90,000 is now being manufactured for them in Paterson, N. J.

## A Big Twine Factory at Work.

Within three weeks another English firm which has been engaged in the manufacturing of carpet over two centuries has moved to the United States, because the American flax straw produces the best material for making the body of the carpet. For the same reason a twine factory employed in New York and instead of using imported flax it will use the American article just as soon as the farmers learn to prepare it for their business.

A man who has had long experience in the flax industry said to a reporter: "The development of this business, which has been made possible by the enforcement of the McKinley bill, is almost boundless. It immediately gives the farmer anywhere from \$4 to \$10 a ton for straw that he formerly threw away as useless. It causes the expenditure in the United States in wages of over \$60,000 which heretofore had been paid to Europe."

The Great Demand for Machinery. "It causes a large and immediate demand for machinery of American make and it leads to the development of the jute, twine, carpet-bagging and many other kindred industries. Our cotton crop requires 90,000 bales of baling machinery. We use 25,000,000 sacks a year, the United States Postoffice Department uses 1,300,000 pounds of one kind of twine, and for the cereals of this country we use 75,000 tons of binding twine, all of which are made of imported flax costing us \$40,000,000 annually. Our flax and other fibers now thrown away as useless could be used just as well for all these articles."

## A TRADES COUNCIL DISRUPTED.

All Strikers Except Carpenters Return to Work at Uniontown. UNIONTOWN, May 30.—[Special.]—The strike at Laughled, Modestie & Co.'s planing mill will end to-morrow morning. All the strikers to-day notified the company that they would return to work in the morning, no matter what the carpenters do. This action virtually breaks up the Trades Council here, which has been all-powerful heretofore. The strikers cannot return to work so long as they are members of the Council, and they have left the organization. The carpenters still maintain the stand they took at the beginning of the trouble, and at a meeting held here to-day they decided to stand out if the non-union carpenter, Custer, is retained. The company has said flatly that Custer will be retained.

It is known to-night that several offers have been received from the building trades in Pittsburgh to give the firm all the carpenters they want. It is also stated in these offers that they are made with the belief that it is best to break up the Trades Council here, and the best way to do it is to import non-union carpenters.

## EXCITING STREET CAR ACCIDENT

That May Result in the Death of a Lady of Uniontown. UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 30.—[Special.]—After the game of ball here to-day an exciting incident occurred which will likely result in the death of at least one person. The scorer of the Sewickley team, with several other passengers, boarded an electric car. On their way to town an accident threatened, owing to a collision. The passengers lost their heads, and the Sewickley scorer made a dash for the door and jumped off. He rolled over a half a dozen times and broke his arm in the fall.

Mrs. Rank, a lady passenger, also took alarm and jumped from the window. She sustained injuries which will likely prove fatal.

## CAUSED BY A COW AND A CALE.

They Hurt a Swiftly Moving Passenger Train Into the Desplainers River.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The Red Express, from St. Louis to Chicago, on the Santa Fe road, was wrecked a mile and a half south of Lemont, about 20 miles from Chicago, at 7:00 o'clock last night, resulting in the instant death of the engineer, W. A. Isabelle, the serious injury of 11 passengers and the slight injury of 5 more. The engine and names of the seriously injured are: Charles E. Elder, right side bruised; Mrs. Charles E. Elder, his wife, face cut; Charles H. Fanning, head bruised; J. J. Allen, right leg injured; Mary Kilpatrick, injured about the hips and internally; Miss Maria Bisset, head and back injured, probably fatal. The above are all